EN PORK DARK TRADER STRUMEN STATE AND AUGUSTON OF

inknown to him, and if counsel was to be employed he

On the question of the adoption of the resolution, Mr.

Wipslow moved to amend so as to leave the appointment

of the additional members of the Committee to the

Chair. He thought the resolution as framed was an in-

Mr. D. P. Wood did not regard the resolution as frame

a reflection on the Chair. It was customary for the

hairman of a committee to ask for the enlargement of

Mr. J. Wood asked if the Senator (Mr. D. P. Wood)

could give an instance in which a chairman of a commit

Mr. D. P. Wood said he could not then recall an in

Mr. Woodin was opposed to the resolution on its

merits. As an original proposition he would have been

willing that the Committee should consist of five instead

of three members. But the Senate was asked to enlarge

the Committee simply because there was a disagreement

in the Committee as to whether or no counsel should be

employed. The chairman of a committee has no more

right to insist that counsel be employed than any other

Mr. Palmer thought the resolution perfectly proper.

mittee on the Tweed Investigation the additional mem

bers asked for by him. When the Erie resolutions were

lately before the Senate he (Mr. Palmer) had offered a

substitute which was adopted, and yet neither he nor

the Committee. He did not complain of the action of

Mr. Johnson said he had never spoken with Messrs

Lowery and Allen as to coming upon the Committee

hands were tied, as the Committee was now made up.

of insulting anybody. As to the appointment of the sub-

Committee, and the motives which influenced the Presi-

dent pro tem in his choice he would not then comment.

He considered a great outrage had been committed in

Mr. Lewis said there was no foundation for the re

mark of the Senator from the XXVIth that his bands

were tied. The Committee was in favor of the fullest

and freest investigation. If there was any member of

the Committee who was afraid of the fullest investiga-

Mr. Johnson-It certainly is not the Senator from the

Mr. Lewis-Suppose the Committee don't agree !

What then I Report says that the Committee on Cities

does not agree at this time; committees hardly ever

agree in all their deliberations, but disagreements fur-

nishes no reason for enlarging a committee. The sub-

Committee was in all substantial respects agreed, as

perfectly so as any other committee. The Committee

had already been to New-York, and one of their number

Mr. Johnson said that when the Committee was i

New-York last Friday he had gone and called on Mr.

Tweed. Mr. Tweed said his counsel, Mr. John Graham,

was then sick, but that he was perfectly willing to go on

as soon as possible, adding, "Somebody will get hurt." Mr. Woodin thought that the Senate ought to take the

matter into their own hands as to the employment, of

ounsel. The Senator from the XXVIth had said, by in-

direction, that the two members of the Committee whom

he was associated with were not in favor lof a thorough

investigation. Was the Senate prepared to try that

issue at the solicitation of the Senator from the XXVIth ?

the Committee enlarged, wanted to have the Committee

made in sympathy with himself. As to the imputation

of the Senator from the XXVIth, that in the appointment of the sub-Committee he (Woodin) had committed

a gross outrage, and had been influenced by improper

motives, he would have an explanation from him either

The question was then taken on Mr. Winslow's amend-ment, which was lost, and the original resolution was

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN RHODE ISLAND.

State Convention met in this city to-day. William B.

Beach presided, and the following nominations were

The resolutions denounce the Congressional Salary bill and the Crédit Mobilier, express sympathy with the

people of Louisiana under the rule of the Federal Ku-

Klux, and disapprove of the real estate qualification for

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Boston, March 18 .- During the march of the

st. Patrick procession, in Cambridge, yesterday, four

horses attached to a barouche became unmanageable

and dashed through and over the crowd at a fearful

pace. Over a dozen persons were injured. John Sweeney, a spectator, was knocked down and serious! # hurt,

and is not expected to recover. James Gallagher was

knocked off his horse, the animal falling upon him, in-

knocked off his norse, the animal failing upon him, in-juring him severely and causing the loss of one eye. Charles A. McConnell, a member of Brainard's band, was knocked down, receiving cuts about his head. Thomas Gallagher, also a member of the band, was bruised. Cornelius Donovan had three ribs broken and was otherwise injured. Daniel Merrill, age 10, and Jen-nie Sullivan, age 13, were knocked down and received slight bruises. The occupants of the carriage jumped out safety.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- Tarpey, the mur-

derer of Mrs. Nicholson, was lynched near Monterey

this afternoon, causing great excitement in that city

The mob fastened a rope around Tarpey's neck and compelled him to stand in the box of a wagon. He was

then told he must say all he wanted to for his time had

A BRUTAL MURDER IN CHICAGO.

Irishmen invaded a German ball-room in South Hal-

stead-st., at an early hour this morning, and become in

volved in a fight. Albert Gutz was held by three Irishmen, while Luke Haley drew a knife and cut his throat from ear to car. Haley and his comrades were secured. It seems that Haley was the first assaulted.

THE RAILWAY ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

Sr. Louis, March 18 .- The strike on the

St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway continues.

The trains were stopped at different points to-day, and the strikers seem determined to suspend the operations of

THE MIDLAND ROAD AND ITS STOCK.

SIR: Mr. Watkins, counsel for the New-York

and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, says in a con

munication to THE TRIBUNE that the Company's stock is

now limited to \$10,000,000, and that in order to build a

branch road the Company want to be authorized to issu

\$5,000,000 additional stock. Will Mr. Watkins inform the

public where and to whom the Company can sell such

stock, and what it would sell for in the market! The towns

along the Midland Road have subscribed and paid for

nearly \$7,000,000 of stock. Will Mr. Watkins inform the

public what has become of the remaining \$3,000,000 !

Who owns this stock, and how much cash was paid in the

treasury therefor ! The towns at present own a large

majority of the Company's stock, but an additional issue

of \$5,000,000 would leave them in the minority. The

proposed act was introduced without the knowledge of

the Directors of the Company to issue \$5,000,000 addi-

tional stock without the consent of the old stockholders

The Legislature has no right to pass a law to compe

stockhoiders who subscribed stock to build a road from

Oswego to New-York to build a branch to Lake Eric

without the consent of such stockholders. As there is no market for Midland stock at the present, the attempted passage of this bill is a barefaced attempt to swindle.

Aso-Fork. March 18, 1873. LOUIS BERMS.

in order to build a branch to Lake Erie. The stock car

even be issued before one mile of new road is built.

towns, and the final passage thereof would authorize

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 18 .- A gang of drunken

in the Senate or elsewhere.

then adopted.

Mr. Johnson, I am ready at any time

had had a private interview with Mr. Tweed.

tion it was not the Senator from the XXXIst.

sult to the presiding officer and against all precedent.

should like to have a voice in the selection.

The motion to reconsider was adopted.

his committee, and name the members de

member of the committee.

the make up of the Committee.

XXVIth.

tee had named the members of a committee !

THE ERIE INQUIRY.

GEN. BARLOW EXPLAINS.

NOW \$12,000 WAS EXPENDED-THE COUNSEL FEE QUESTION-SPEAKER SMITH NOT BRIBED; ONLY RETAINED.

PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 18 .- The Special Committee on the grie Investigation held their first session for the exsmiration of witnesses, this morning. The only witness examined was Attorney-General Barlow, who testified with regard to the manner in which he disposed of the \$12,000 intrusted to him last Winter, to be used against the old Eric directory. He exhibited vouchers for the whole amount expended by him, the larger portion of which was for the empleyment of counsel. Among the counsel employed were Lyman Tremain, Matthew Hale, Mr. McFarland, and Speaker Smith. After paying counsel and other incidental expenses, there was a balance of between \$3,000 and \$4,000, which Gen. Sickles requested him to accept as a private fee for his services, but he declined it as inconsistent with his position as Attorsey-General, and returned the balance to Gen.

With regard to the payment of \$1,500 to Speaker Smith as retaining fee, witness testified very emphatically that it was not done to secure his influence upon legislation, but solely as a retainer for his services in anticipated litigation before the Courts. As early as December, 1871, witness said that he and Mr. Southmayd consulted together with regard to the commencement of the action against the Eric Directors, and having agreed that it was advisable to bring the action in Albany on account of the New-York Judges being under the control of Jay Gould, they next decided to employ as counsel the same men who had previously been employed by Mr. Ramsey in his contests with Erie. They accordingly agreed to engage Messrs. Tremain, Hale, Me-Farland and Smith, each of whom was paid the same etaining fee, and at the same time as that paid to Speaker Smith-on the 1st day of January, 1872, this being the day that witness assumed the office of Attorney-General.

He said that the idea never entered into the head of either himself or Mr. Southmayd of engaging Smith because of his being a member of the Legislature. At the time he was retained it was not expected that any legislation with regard to Erie would be asked for except the repeal of the Classification act, which had been urged for two or three years previously, and had then been made a party measure by the Republican party. Subsequently to their retaining Smith, however, they discovered that legislation was advisable to enable the Atterney-General to suspend Gould from the directorship pending the litigation, so that he might not use the fands of the Company to fight the stockholders. Bence a bill was introduced into the Legislature known as the "Attorney-General's bill." But at the time Smith was paid his retaining fee, he repeated, no legislation was thought of, and the fact that three other Albany lawyers, not members of the Legislature, were paid the same retaining fee at the same time was conclusive evidence, in his estimation, that Smith's fee was not designed as a legislative bribe, independently of the absurdity of supposing that Mr. Smith could be bribed at so contemptibly cheap a rate. The reason why Tremain and Hale *ceived other fees subsequent to the \$1,500 re-

ner, while Smith received nothing additional, was at they performed additional service by appearing before committees, while Smith did not. He said that it was never suggested to him by Gen. Sickles grany one else that money was to be used for any purpose with the Legislature, and so far as his nowledge extended none was used. With regard to the money used to effect the coup d'état in New-York beliew nothing. He was greatly surprised when the sup d'état took place, and not a little indignant, for he thought Gen. Sickles had no right while acting with him to achieve a certain object to be ennged secretly with others to effect the same object by other means. He had not seen or spoken to Gen. Sickles since.

Another meeting of the Committee will be held demorrow morning, when Speaker Smith will be ex-

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BARLOW'S STATE-MENT.

THE INTRICACIES OF ERIE LITIGATION-CON-

CERNING COUNSEL AND THEIR FEES-WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY-SPEAKER SMITH'S SHARE IN THE MATTER-THE SICKLES COUP

D'ETAT. |GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

ALBANY, March 18.-The special Committee the Assembly to investigate Eric Railway matters but at 9 o'clock this morning, in the room of the Assem-My Judiciary Committee, on State-st. There were pres. tat Messrs. Babcock, Lincoln, Carpenter, Opdyke, and Cary. Attorney-General Barlow appeared, and stated that as his official acts had been criticised with reference to the matter before the Committee, he desired to be beard, either as a witness or in explanation of his contect. Mr. Barlow cited chapter 151, Laws of 1870, by which actions to change the direction of railroads could be brought only by the Attorney-General; denied being stained by the Eric Railway in any way, or receiving Crectly or indirectly any compensation from the compasy, and said he was only doing what the statute re twired him to do. The Heath and Raphael party of Enflish stockholders were represented by Messrs. Evarts,

Southmayd, and Swan. rlow said that prior to his term of office an action had been brought in the United States Courts, as there were reasonable grounds to suspect frauds in the management of the Eric Railroad. If the complaint Was of poor accommodation or anything like that, the suits were on the behalf of the public and of the public which the expense should be borne by the individuals or Mockholders in interest. Gen. Sickles represented the dechmidt party of English stockholders, and Mr. Barlow stated to him that as the matter was of private interest the expense should be borne by the stockhelders, and he stated to Gen. Sickles that, for the better prosecution of the suit and the conducting of it, he preferred to select and supley counsel to be under his control and direction in be matter and so more directly to represent the people h the prosecution. Mr. Sickles consented to the propoation, and offered personal compensation to Gen. Bar by, which was refused-a compensation which under section 434 of the code he could have received, but did 56. On Dec. 30, 1871, two days before the commenment of Barlow's term of office as Attorney-Gener, al Mr. Bekles wrote to him requesting him to act as representhe the interests of the English stockholders of the Easterfisheim and Goldschmidt party, and offering to Pace the sum of \$10,000 in his hands for the purpose of Proceedings the action; Gen. Barlow placed the original letter from Gen. Sickles in the hands the Committee, and his reply to Sickles also produced in which the proposition made by at bekies we accepted. In addition to the \$10,000 samed by Mr. Sickles and sent to Mr. Barlow, in April, he,see were placed in his hands, and it was from the bre stockholders and not in any manner from the Com-May. In April the change in the Erie management theted by Mr. Sickles was a surprise to Mr. Barlow, who saw that, as Mr. Sickles then had his friends in there would be no need of counsel or of the suits which had been intended. About April 9 Mr. Barlow wide to Mr. Sickles desiring to close up the funds his hands, and stated that Mr. Smith, of counsel, receive no other compensation than the fee al-tempelied to do most of the work, and should have ad-tional compensation—the counsel in the case being Mr. cal compensation—the counsel in the case being Mr.

Netwer was received from Mr. Sickles, as follows: Merminster Hotel, New-York, April 9.

Bak Gen. Barlow: After adjusting matters that Gen. Barlow: After adjusting matters that like tase has reached a conclusion. Bo far as the three-general had a relation to the steckholders I have been as the special retainer from us. None of streamstances in which you hesitated have happened and occurse cannot now happen. I trust that,

sain, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Hale. On the 9th of April

therefore, you will regard the balance remaining in your bands as your own fee and thus close the account.

D. E. Sickles.

Mr. Barlow, in reply, submitted a statement of the expenditures made by him which, after including several items of contingent expenses and payments to counsel of \$3,000 to Mr. Tremain, \$3,500 to Mr. Hale, \$1,500 to Mr Southmayd, and \$500 to Mr. McFarlane, left a balance of \$3,307 which was remitted by check to Mr. Sickles, in ad dition to the \$12,000 received from the Sickles party of English stockholders. Mr. Southmayd's party sent \$1,500, which was paid to Mr. Carter. In defense of his action in refusing to take any extra compensation for his ser vices, Gen. Barlow cited the laws of 1872, vol. 2, in which the Attorney-General was authorized to accept costs and to apply them to the expenditures of his office, account ing for the money so received to the Controller at the end of the fiscal year. Regarding Gen. Barlow's connection with the Eric Railroad, he desired it to be under stood that he had no connection with any one other than the English stockholders.

Regarding Mr. Smith, the Speaker of the Assembly who was employed as counsel, it had been decided by Gen. Barlow and his associate adviser that on account of the complexion of the judges then sitting in New York, the venue of the case should be charged to Al bany, and from previous connection with the railway suits against the Eric Railway Company and the Albany and Susquehanna suits, the selection was made by Messrs. Smith, Tremain, and Hale as the best men to be employed as counsel in the case. The first conversation with reference to their employment took place in De ember, and as soon as Mr. Barlow went into office and the money had reached him to pay the expenses, Mr. Smith was retained as counsel in the case on Jan. 1, 1872, and only as to the litigation and not with reference to legislative action. At a conference held in Albany on Jan. 4, in which Messrs. Hale, Tremain, R. W. Peckham, jr., and Mr. Swan took part, it was noted that officers of railroad companies who could be removed by judgment could be suspended at the beginning of action against them for fraud or malconduct in office, and that legislation to accomplish this would be necessary, as the repeal of the Eric Classification act would leave the present managers still in office. A bill was therefore prepared, and Messrs. Hale, Tremain, and others argued it before the Judiciary Committee. While the preparation of the bill in equity was going on, inquiry into the contracts made by the officers of the Eric road was instituted. It was found ecessary to procure a large amount of evidence, and Gen. Sharpe was employed by Mr. Sickles, as also Mr. Seymour, formerly a State Engineer, to obtain the

The reasons given by Gen. Barlow for the delay in the mmencement of the Eric suits were that Mr. Southmayd had the charge of the drawing of the bill, and the object of the litigation being to remove the men then in office, it became necessary to have them suspended from office by legislative action, and at the request of Mr outhmayd, on the 3d of April a suit was begun by the service of summons upon Jay Gould, Fred. A. Lane, and upon the Eric Railroad Company by service upon Gen. Dix, the President. Mr. Sickles did not like this, and the suits at his request were discontinued. The testi mony given by Gen. Barlow tended to show that the sudden change in the conduct of Mr. Sickles was onsequent upon the sudden accession to power friends by means of the Sickles coup d'etat, and that Mr. Sickles had notified to Barlow that they had already recovered over a million of dollars, and that they would recover more. No evidence of importance regarding Mr. Smith's connection with the Eric Railway egislation was elicited, but the impression that Mr. smith had been speken to in the matter of being counsel by Mr. Ramsey and others, before his employment by en. Barlow, was evident.

At the close of Gen. Barlow's testimony, the Committee went into Executive session, and adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to consider in the mean time upon the propriety of cross-examining Gen. Barlow.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PROGRESS OF THE RAILROAD FIGHT-ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY ON THE BOGUS MONOPOLY BILL-THE GENERAL LAW PASSES TO A THIRD READING IN THE SENATE-PROBA-BILITY OF ITS FINAL PASSAGE.
[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, March 18 .- Soon after the Assembly met to-day Mr. McKinlay sent a resolution to the Clerk's desk, directing the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 138, to report the same at once without amendment, in order that the House might assume the responsibility of the same and act upon it. This produced some excitement, and the friends of free railroads began to question whether or not the gentleman from Union had deserted them Members left their seats and passed anxiously from one to the other, holding brief conversation. The Speaker, as usual when important legislation is before the Assen bly, ordered the floor cleared of outsiders and the roll of members called. Mr. Worthington offered as an amendment to Mr. McKinlay's resolution another directing that a special committee of five be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, and to obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State as to the legal questions involved, and to report to the House in writing at their earliest convenience. The Speaker decided the amendment out of order, as it had a wholly different object in view. The mendment was withdrawn. Mr. Canfield said that Mr. McKinlay's resolution should lay over for the present there would be a hearing this evening in the Assembly Chamber on the merits of the bill, and members, h ought, should first hear the arguments. Mr. Carse noped that the resolution would prevail, and that the matter would be disposed of now. Mr. Ward said that the Committee on Corporations were anxious, last Fri-Mr Willets, the Chairman of the Committee denied that they wanted to get rid of the bill. Mr Carse called for the Yeas and Nays on Mr. McKinlay's resolution, and it was lost as follows, being a tie vote:

resolution, and it was lost as follows, being a the vote:
YEAS-Messrs. J. Anderson, J. J. Anderson, Barnes,
Campbell, Carse, Cole, Cox, Dorrell, Eldridge, Farrier,
Foreman, Hemmingway, Hill, Iszard, Leaming, Lee,
Lafberry, Macknet, McKinlay, Morrow, Mutchler,
Plympton, Reardon, Ryder, Smalley, Sproul, Wandle,
Ward, Whitecar-29.
NAIS-Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Borton, Budd,
Canfield, Carpenter, Cavileer, Cooley, Speaker Fisher,
Sifford, Hobart, Hopper, Hoppock, Howell, Jones, LetSichold, Hobart, Hopper, Hoppock, Howell, Jones, LetSichultze, A. J. Smith, A. W. Smith, Thompson, Washsurn, Wilde, Willets, Worthington-29.
Mr. Worthington then introduced the following, which

Mr. Worthington then introduced the following, which was adopted, only three members, Messrs. Jones Lufberry, and Mutchler voting against it.

Lafberry, and Mutchler voting against it.

Whereas, There have been wholesale rumors in circulation that there have been corrupting influences used among the members of this House to secure the adoption of defeat of certain measures; and,

Whereas, The honor of the Legislature of the State is seriously affected thereby; therefore

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, and to investigate into the truth of said rumors, and to report to this House in writing at their earliest convenience.

No move was made, contrary to general expectation to bring the bogus bill before the Assembly during the afternoon. The forces will be reorganized and action taken to-morrow probably.

In the Senate, the General Railroad act came up under pecial order. The amendments agreed upon by the special Committee were read, as was also the bill. Mr. McPherson then moved to strike out all after an evading clause of the House bill, and substitute therefor the Senate reprint bill with the Committee amendments embedied therein. Some debate followed ithis motion, during which the Senate bill was read. Mr. Irick moved to amend the first section so as to require the persons proposing to organize under this act to give 60 days' notice in the newspapers. Lost-8 to 13. Mr. Irick then moved that the capital stock be \$10,000 a mile for a single road, and \$25,000 for a double track road. Lost-5 to 13. An amendment requiring that \$5,000 per mile of capital stock shall be paid in before articles association shall be filed with the Secretary of State was lost-8 to 12. Mr. Havens moved to amend so as to make a railroad company liable for damages from its neglect to open the draws of bridges, &c. Lost. Several amendments, offered by Mr. Me-Pherson on behalf of the Special Com-Pherson on behalf mittee, were agreed to. Mr. Sewell proposed an amendment that under this act no road shall charge more than 6 cents per ton per mile for freight, instead of 10 cents, as the bill reads. It was opposed by Messrs. Stone and Hewitt, and lost. A motion to substitute Senate bill for House bill was agreed to, and the act ordered to its third reading. It is made a special order for Thursday next, and may pass almost unani-mously. Mr. Irick said that, as he had to be absent

Thursday, he wished to record his vote in advance for the bill. President Taylor thinks the operation of the

bill will prove an experiment, but says it will relieve the Legislature from special railroad bills, which have so long monopolized the time of the members; and he further says that it takes away from the State that odium which attaches to monopoly. He thinks the Hud-son and Delaware Railroad bill will pass the Senate.

THE PARTISAN CHARTER.

THE QUESTION AT ALBANY.

PRACTICAL COMPLETION OF THE SENATE COM-MITTEE'S WORK-THE BILL TO BE REPORTED TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 18 .- The Senate Committee on Cities have now finished their revision of the Charter with the exception of the 25th section. It is expected that they will be able to report by Thursday, and that some compromise will be submitted for the 25th section. Senator Weissman, one of the Committee, has been sick in New-York, but is expected here to-morrow. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Halsey, Shaw, Hallinstadt, Stanger, and Lee, and representing the "People's Municipal Reform Association," appeared before the Committee this afternoon, and had the last word on the New-York Charter. They urged giving the appointing power to the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. They suggested one new feature, to wit: that after the Mayor had sent in five names, and in case neither of them should be confirmed by the Board, he should have the absolute power of appointing either of the five who had been successively rejected. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

Senator Woodin, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, states that the Charter for the City of New-York will be ready for presentation on Wednesday

REPUBLICANS REPUDIATE THE MAYOR. ANXIETY IN REGARD TO MATTERS AT ALBANY-A SPIRITED DEBATE.

At the meeting of the Republican Central committee last night at Twenty-third-st, and Broadway, Hugh Gardner in the chair, Mr. Darling asked if it would be possible to have a report on the prospects of the Charter. There was a wide-spread apprehension that it would not be passed as the Republican party de manded, and he thought that no stone should be left unturned which would enable the Republican party to cap all the fruits of a Republican victory. He wished to know if the great reform movement which Republicans had carried through was to be rendered fruitless of good through the action of men who had been foisted

The Chairman replied that he had no doubt that i would be passed in the way that would be thought best for the Republican party. There was great anxiety as to what was best for the Republican party, but the Charter as a whole would receive the entire Republican

Col. Duganne offered the following:

Col. Duganne offered the following:

Whereas, The Republican party of New-York City, claiming to be the party of municipal reform, and acting as such in November last, cooperated with other political organizations to nominate a candidate for Mayor pleaged to municipal reform; and,
Whereas, The Republicans of New-York City, by their votes, elected Wm. F. Havemeyer; therefore,
Resolved, That the Republican Central Committee, interpreting the solid vote cast for Havemeyer as the will of our party in New-York City, invoke the Republican Legislature to so amend the Charter now before them as to give to the Mayor of New-York City full authority to appoint to office under the amended charter, by and with the approval of a majority of the Aldermen.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the Central Committee be appointed to proceed at once to Albany and lay this action of the Republican Central Committee before the State Legislature, through our Republican representation in Senate and Assembly.

Col. Duganne urged the adoption of the resolutions in

Col. Duganne urged the adoption of the resolutions in an earnest speech. He asked, Why should not honest men strike hands with an honest Mayor in the interest of Reform 1 He believed that the first thing that would be found under the charter as it now stands would be a dead-lock, and the strength of the Republican party

uld be frittered away. Mr. Spencer opposed the resolutions. Mr. Havemeyer's ination was in his opinion a grave error, only second to that of his election. From the time he became Mayor of this city his action fully justified his repudiation as the Mayor of the party. A good deal was said about Davenport-a little man, weighing hardly 100 poundsbeing Superintendent of Police. He had done so much to give the city to the Republican party that there was hardly anything in its gift so great as to be beyond his

Motions that the resolutions be laid on the table and that they be referred to the Committee on Resolutions ere voted down, and the vote being taken by Yeas and Nays, the resolutions were defeated by a vote of 102

LOCAL OPPOSITION.

GERMAN DENUNCIATIONS. A meeting of the United German Demo eratic and Liberal Republican Executive Committee was held last evening at Teutoma Hall, in Third-ave., the President, Authory Eickhoff, in the chair. Henry Wolbrecht offered a series of resolutions protesting, it the name of the German Liberal Republicans and Dem crats of this city, against the passage by the Senate of the proposed Charter, and, to the end that the people of New-York might frame their own Charter, propos that the Germans should pledge themselves to vote only for members of the Assembly at the next election wh will be in favor of framing a law providing that a Con vention be held, composed of delegates from every sec tion of the city, and that the members of the Convention frame a Charter which can be submitted to th people for their approbation or rejection.

Other resolutions were offered similar in their expres ions of disapproval of the proposed Charter, and the eed of submitting the matter to the people. Different means of accomplishing this result were named, such as means of accomplishing this result were hamed, such as the appointment of a special commission, the necessity of all German citizens uniting in a protest to Gov. Dis assing him to exercise his prerogative if the proposed act shall pass the Senate, the appointment of a commit tee to wait upon him, and various other propositions, all of which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. A report will be made to the General Committee to-mor-row evening.

PROTEST FROM A COUNCIL OF POLITICAL RE-

A meeting was held last evening at Botanic Hall, in East Broadway, under the auspices of the Seventh Ward Council of Political Reform. In stating the purpose of the meeting, the President, William Gardner, said that it was proper that the voice of the people should be heard as to the merits or demerits of the pro posed Charter. A partisan Charter, he said, is not wanted, but one in which the interests of the people are provided for. After reviewing the defects of the proposed bill, he submitted resolutions against it, which were adopted.

ALBANY.

BERGH'S BILL-THE INSANITY DODGE-TAXING BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 18 .- Bergh's bill " For the better prevention of disease and cruelty" came up as the special order in the Assembly this morning, and was tiscussed for two hours or more. The principal amendment made to the bill as it came from the Senate was the striking out of the clause authorizing the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to make arrests without warrant. The motion to strike ou was made by Chas. G. Cornell of New-York, and was carried through influence alleged to have been brough bear on members by the owners of horse railroads and empibus lines.

The bill introduced by Mr. Herring and drawn by H. L. Clinton requiring the confinement in a lunatic asylum for 15 years, unless previously discharged by the Gov ernor, of any person acquitted by a jury of a capital crime on the ground of invanity, was ordered to a third reading. Another bill drawn by Mr. Clinton "in rela-tion to writs of error and proceedings in capital cases," the provisions of which have already been published in THE TRIBUNE, was ordered to a third reading in Com-mittee of the Whole.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] The bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation ras discussed this evening in the Assembly by four or five members, who made long arguments for and against the bill. Mr. Worth occupied the chair, but made no attempt to preserve order. Nine-tenths of the members attempt to preserve order. Sinc-tourns of the members paid no attention whatever to the discussion, as it is generally conceded that the bill has no chance of passing, and the subject has no charms for the average Assembly man.

The Assembly Committee on Cities have agreed unanimodaly to report favorably the bill annexing the lower part of Westchester County to New-York City.

INVESTIGATING TWEED.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE STATE SENATE. THE TWEED INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE RECON-STRUCTED-SENATORS LOWERY AND ALLEN ADDED TO IT-SEVERAL SENATORS AND THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR INSULTED-A COM-MITTEE WHICH MEANS BUSINESS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 18 .- The Senate Chamber was the scene to-day of the most exciting discussion which has taken place there since the present Senators took their seats in 1872. Immediately after the transaction of the usual routine business, Senator Johnson offered a resolution for the appointment of Messrs. Lowery and Allen as additional members of the Special Committee of three (Johnson, Lewis, and Graham), appointed to investigate the allegations in the public prints and elsewhere, that Mr. Tweed had "corrupted members of the Legislature, and by the use of money secured the passage of laws by which he was enabled to control the entire municipal affairs of the City of New-York and rob and plunder the people of the said city to the extent of millions of dollars." In order to understand the full significance of Mr. Johnson's motion for additional members, it is neces-He was disposed to give the Chairman of the Select Comsary to premise that five of the present Republican Senators (Messrs. Lewis, Bowen, Winslow, James Wood, and Woodin) were members of the Senate of 1870-71, and have been more or less distinctly charged the original mover of the resolutions were appointed on with having been bribed by Mr. Tweed to vote for the Charter of 1870. Mr. Johnson's original resoluthe presiding officer of the Senate in the Eric matter, tions provided for an investigating committee of and he saw no objection to the resolution of the Senator three. Mr. Woedin, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and one of the five above named, appointed the committee, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and named as one of the three Mr. Lewis He asked to have them added because he found that his of Erie, also one of the suspected five. In naming Messrs. Lowery and Allen he had no thought

Mr. Johnson appears to have been, very naturally, dissatisfied with the composition of the Committee. However, last Friday he proceeded to New-York found Mr. Tweed, and was informed by that gentle man that be would be represented before the Committee by John Graham, his counsel. Mr. Johnson then proposed that the Committee should employ David Mitchell, an able lawver living in Syracuse, to assist in prosecuting the investigation. Messrs. Lewis and Graham, his associates on the Committee objected to this, and accordingly Mr. Johnson asked for the appointment of additional members, as stated above. He certainly could not have found in the whole Senate two men who are better qualified to conduct an honest and fearless investigation than Messrs. Lowery and Allen, the former having assisted in exposing the thefts of Terwilliger, and the latter having investigated the transactions between Tweed and James Wood, and voted for the expulsion of that

The old Senators, with the exception of Mr. Wood, who has been "through the investigation mill" already, distinguished themselves by a bitter opposition to Mr. Johnson's motion. They interpreted that motion as discourteous to the Lieutenant-Governor and "msulting" to Mr. Lewis. On the other hand, Mr. Johnson declared that, as the Committee was then constituted, he was powerless to get at the truth. He said that Mr. Tweed had told him to "go on with this investigation, and some one will be hurt." Mr. Winslow (one of the five) moved to amend so that the two additional members should be appointed by the Chair. This proposition was defeated by a vote of 8 to 14. Of the five Senators who voted for Tweed's charter in 1870, all but Mr. Woodin voted for Mr. Winslow's amendment, and Woodin voted against it only because he saw that it was useless to vote the other way. The four others voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Benedict, Dickinson, Graham, and Wagner. There was a vast amount of discussion on the matter, but, as the real issue was studiously avoided, the manner in which the controversy was conducted was much more significant than the matter.

Mr. Woodin represented the action of Mr. John son as merely a device to enable that gentleman to have his wishes carried out in the naming of counsel, and denounced the motion as a direct reflection on the two other members of the Committee, Mr. Palmer replied to Mr. Woodin, saying that the latter had made a very fine speech, but had not touched wanted a thorough investigation, and he, for one was willing to grant him what he asked. Mr. Johnson, who was now thoroughly in earnest, said he was willing to leave the Senate to judge of the motives of the President pro tempore (Woodin) in constituting the Committee as he did." He never be lieved the doctrine of the Poland report, that Oakes Ames could; be guilty of bribery without anybody's having been bribed. These remarks added greatly to the previous excitement. Mr. Lewis replied angrily that if Johnson meant to insinuate that he (Lewis) feared investigation, he was guilty of a gross insult. He accused Johnson of attempting to stir up disagreement, and of " insulting" Mr. Graham and himself. He also accused Johnson of going off and having a private conversation with Mr. Tweed, without the knowledge of the other members of the Committee. Thereupon Mr. Woodin arose, and asked, with some appearance of indignation, if this was true? This drew from Mr. Johnson the reply, that "whoever is to be hurt, the Senator from the Twenty-sixth (the speaker) would take his chances." Mr. Woodin then said that the Senator from the Twenty-sixth would have to explain at some time and in some place, in the Senate or elsewhere, what he meant by questioning the motive of the presiding officer in appointing the Com mittee. Finally Messrs. Allen and Lowery were added to the Committee by the following vote: YEAS-Adams, Chatfield, Cock, Foster, Johnson, Lord, McGowan, Murphy, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Scoresby,

NAYS-Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson, Lewis, Wagner

Winslow, Woodin-NOT VOTING-Allen, Graham, Lowery-3.

Democrats in Italies.

By an additional motion of Mr. Johnson's, the Committee were authorized to employ counsel to

ssist them in bringing out the truth. Though no formal decision to that effect has been made, it is certain that the meetings of the Committee will be open. Should the services of Mr. Mitchell be secured as counsel the persons examined by the Committee will be thoroughly questioned. As now constituted, the Committee is as good a one as the Senate could afford. Mr. Lewis is an able lawyer, and if the Senate of 1870-71 was an incorruptible body, impervious to the blandishments of Mr. Tweed, Mr. Lewis will doubtless be able to establish the fact, for truth it is that persons who

now hold that opinion appear to need some reën-THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

ALBANY, March 18 .- In the Senate, this morning. Mr. Johnson moved that the Select Committee to in-vestigate the charges against Senator Tweed be enlarged by the addition of Messrs. Lowery and Allen. Carried. Mr. Lewis moved a reconsideration. He thought it was an insult to the Committee, as already made up, to enlarge it. But in case the Committee was to be enarged, it should be enlarged in the ordinary way, the President of the Senate naming the additional members. Mr. Johnson hoped that the motion for reconsideration would not prevail. The Committee as now constituted was at variance as to certain questions, and the addi ional members called for in his resolution were needed Mr. Chatfield hoped the motion to reconsider would not prevail. The resolution provides for the addition of two Republican members and was perfectly proper and rithout objection.

Mr. Lewis denied that there was disagreement between the members of the Committee. The Committee were, indeed, not agreed as to the propriety of employ ing counsel. For his part, he was opposed to the ap ntment of counsel, thinking that such action would much prolong the investigation. But if the Senate de-cided that the Committee should appear by counsel, he

PRICE FOUR CENTS. certainly would agree to the action. The counsel suggested by the Chairman of the Select Committee was

AUDACIOUS CRIME.

STREET-CAR RUFFIANISM.

LIFE ABSOLUTELY UNSAFE ON THE PUBLIC CON--RECENT OUTRAGES RECOUNTED -PICKPOCKETS ARMED WITH PISTOLS AND

The daring attack and robbery of a passenger on one of the Fourth and Madison-ave, cars by twe rufflans armed with long knives, and their subsequent capture by the police while plundering a second car load of passer gers, whom they had overawed by flour ishing their weapons and threatening with death those offering resistance, is attracting almost as much attention as did the murder of Avery D. Patnam by Wm. Foster two years ago. The absolute insecurity of human life on public conveyances has again received a special demonstration, but these are only glaring instances of a species of offense that has become painfully common of late on all lines of city travel. Conductors and drivers not only fail to protect the passengers, who are tem porarily placed under their charge, from insult and injury, but they frequently head the assaulting parties. Another instance of this species of ruffianism was brought to public notice yesterday. An upward-bound car of the Third-ave, railway was

boarded by four men at Eighth-st., at 4 a. m., yesterday,

who, owing to the crowded state of the vehicle, were compelled to seek places upon the front platform. conductor, Patrick Farley, soon appeared and asked for his fares. One of the new-comers replied that himself and friends always rode free. Farley treated the reply as an attempted joke, but said that he was in a hurry and must have the fares at once. The strangers spoke to Farley in an abusive manner and said that he would get no money from them as they intended to ride free that night. The car had by this time reached Fifteenth-st., and Farley determined that they should not ride any further without paying. He ordered the driver to stop the car, and then told them that they must get off. They refused, and were then pushed off the car by Farley and the driver. The car was on the point of starting, when one of the strangers leaped on the platform, caught the driver around the waist, and pulled him off into the street. Farley at once leaped off the car and went to the driver's aid; but one of the strangers pulled out a pistol and fired it almost in his face. The pistol was badly aimed, however, and the ball passed across Farley's face, inflicting a slight wound upon his upper lip. The man again fired, but the ball this time missed Farley, plerced the foot of John McGuire, of No. 329 East Thirty-third-st. men who had incited the affray then fled. The wounded conductor was taken to his home and the boy to Bellevue Hospital. The Eighteenth Precinct Police arrested, in the afternoon, William Huke of No 334 East Thirty-second-st. on a charge of having been one of the persons who assaulted the driver. He acknowledged that he was on the car, and that he witnessed the affray, but affirmed that he was not one of the men who refused to pay fare. Huke was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and McGuire at once identified him as one of the unknown assaliants. McGuire said that Huke cried out to the man with the pistol, "Shoot him! shoot him!" and that then the man fired. Huke affirms that he does not know the man who shot the conductor. Capt. Typan of the Eighteenth Precinct Police is making every effort to ferret out the unknown assailants.

At about 5:30 p. m. on Sunday a drunken fellow got upon the rear platform of a Second-ave. Harlem car, and after paying his fare the conductor requested him to put the remainder of his money in his pocket, as he was holding several bills loosely in hand. He complied with the conductor's request, swaying from side to side, and being in imminent danger of falling from the car. conductor then requested him to "sit up straight," telling him of his danger. An oath was the The Chairman of the Committee, then, in asking to have reply. The conductor stopped the car, ordered him off, and tried to remove him. He seized the conductor by the throat and pushed him through the car, breaking the glass in the front door. Passengers came to the conductor's aid, and the fellow was expelled. He ran after the car for several blocks, entering a number of liquor stores and calling on friends for help. He was speedily followed by a gang, and, having caught up a stone, was about to throw it at the car, when he suddenly stopped, a rapidly gathering crowd and the prevailing excitement seeming to deter him. In justice to the conductor, it may be said that the fellow was not apparently drank when he entered the car, and that after his electment he was able to run and PROVIDENCE, March 18 .- The Democratic keep up with the car, which was moving rapidly. A number of ladies were present, and the occurren so alarming and the desperado's action so violent as to terrify them beyond expression. For Governor, Charles R. Cutler of Warren; for Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel H. Wales of Providence; for Secretary of State, William J. Miller of Bristol; for Attorney-General, George N. Biss of East Providence; for

Recently a lady and gentleman entered car No. 112 of the Third-ave, line at Broadway. On reaching Beekman-st., that they were on the wrong car, and pulling the check strap, the horses were stopped. The gentleman alighted and the lady was about to follow him, when the confuctor seized her by the shawl and demanded her fare. The gentleman turned back to assist her, when the conductor released his hold on the lady and violently kicked at her protector, fortunately without hitting him. Be-fore a policeman appeared on the scene, the car was out

Recently a man somewhat the worse for liquor got on a sixth-ave, car at Twenty-third-st. He was not quarrel-some, but rather obstinate. The conductor impatiently demanded his fare. The passenger advised him not to be in a hurry. He had plenty of money, he said, and would pay when he pleased. A few angry words followed, after which the conductor, a powerful young athlete, struck him in the face with such violence that he fell in the middle of the street, at a considerable distance from the car.

the middle of the street, at a considerable distance from the car.

Instances are frequent where passengers are pushed or thrown from front platforms, to the imminent peril of life and limb. It is only a short time are that a conductor and a driver of the Cross-town Line were arranged before the Court of General Sessions for causing the death of a passenger by throwing him from the platform into the street. It was shown on the trial that the doceased had been stabbed previously during an affray in an East Side saloon, but after passing several weeks in Bolleyue Hospital was discharged as cured. The violence received at the hands of the conductor and driver reopened the wound, caused internal femerrage, so that death followed in a short time. In consequence of the divided responsibility between those who inflicted the wound and those who reopened it the culprits escaped punishment.

death followed in a short time. In consequence of the divided responsibility between those who indicted the wound and those who reopened it the culprits escaped punishment.

The utter indifference with which conductors stand by and allow their passengers to be robbed without even offerting a remonstrance, has long been known to all who travel on certain lines. A few nights ago a party of three pickpockets got on the rear platform of a Third-ave, car as it was passing Twenty-eighth-st. Two of them planted themselves on either side of the entrance in such a manner that any person who wished to enter would have to squeeze through, while the third was stationed close by, ready to rausack the pockets of those who were trying to pass into the car. Their object was so apparent that several of the passengers appended to the conductor not to allow the platform to be blockaded in that manner. He did not even deign to make reply, and the leader of the thieves sucered at the passengers, and, addressing an ciderly, well-dressed German, informed him that unless he "shit up, quick," he would have "his d—d Durch jaw knocked off." This had the effect of quicting not only the person accosted but the remaining passengers, and the thieves remained undisturbed on the platform until Fourteenth-st. was reached, when they alighted and probably got on a car bound up town. On an average of two or three nights a week this gang is to be seen on the cars of this line, and its trade is known to the conductors.

There are quite as many instances of annoyance and injury suffered by street car passengers through their brutality. An instance occurred not long since on the Eighth-awe. line, where if it had not been for the prompt action of a passenger many persons would have been injured. A man came into the ear, and upon taking his seat began to make insulting remarks in a loud tone to a lady opposite. The gentleman accompanying her requested him to desist, and was told with oaths that if he said a word he would "have his head mashed." The cond come. Tarpey addressed the crowd for half an hour. The lynefiers then drove the wagon away and left the man hanging by his neck to the limb of a tree, his feet almost touching the ground. The crowd seized the rope and drew Tarpey up higher. Several of the lynchers drew pistols and fired into the body of the dying man. At last accounts the body was hanging, and the mob watching the place.

A gentleman hereupon rose, saying in a firm tone, "show you what to do," and went to the disorderly senger and commanded him to leave the car. He loo fully capable of enforcing his order, and the ruffia coward like all of his class—recognized the fact. A muttering an apology he submissively obeyed sneaked out of the car.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPEDIENTS OF THIEVES. THE PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES OF A SEVERE INTER-A STARTLING LIS. OF ROBBERIES SINCE JANUARY-A DANGEROUS

The people of this city have fatuously believed that the ordinary accidents of Metropolitan life are more than counterbalanced by the security afforded to their persons and property in the existence of a strong and well-organized police; but the record of crime since the beginning of the year has been of such a character as to dispel any such illusion. Criminal offenses have been remarkably prominent and of almost unprece dented boldness. The cursory reader of daily events may not have recognized this, but a brief and random selection from incidents occurring day by day will suffice to establish the statement. Experts in police matters assert that there is no unusual and alarming preponder auec of crume, but that the circumstances of a severe Win-